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AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

MARKET REVIEW

Deliveries of sugar for United States consumption totaled 3,522,000 tons during the first five months of this year and were the highest of record for that period. This total is 145,000 tons more than in 1956, the next highest period, and is 218,000 tons, or 7 percent, above the 1956-58 average for these months. Cane sugar deliveries were 131,000 tons, or 5 percent, above the 1956-58 average with beet sugar deliveries up 87,000 tons, or 13 percent.

The increase in deliveries is, of course, attributable to the heavy May business during a period of advançing refined prices. In the absence of any further stimulus, deliveries during June are expected to be at a lower rate than in recent years. During the first two weeks of June deliveries totaled only 327,000 tons but even at this rate for the balance of the month the cumulative January-June 1959 total would be about 85,000 tons higher than any other first half-year deliveries.

Beet sugar marketings during January-September are limited to the physical inventory January 1 and sugar produced before October 1. Less than 25 percent of the calendar year production of beet sugar is produced during January-September. Even this total would not all be available for marketing during January-September since some of the production occurs in late September. Furthermore, each processor must also retain a sufficient portion of his calendar year marketing allotment to meet his customers' needs during the fourth quarter of the year.

It is apparent from Table 1 that beet processors not only have marketed a large volume of sugar during the first five months of the year but that such marketings are a larger percentage of the January-September supplies of beet sugar than in any of the last three years. With a smaller supply of sugar remaining for the June-September period there should be somewhat less pressure than usual this summer from beet sugar marketers in competitive territories.

During the period June 1-18 the spot price of raw sugar at New York has ranged only from 6.30 to 6.33 cents per pound. Refined prices remained unchanged except for a .15 cent reduction on June 10 in the quoted price of cane sugar in the Chicago-West territory to 8.85 cents per pound. The beet sugar quotation in that territory had been at 8.65 cents since May 25 and this reduction by cane refiners restores the .20 cent differential that frequently prevails in this territory. Delivered prices of refined cane sugar to Illinois, St. Louis Missouri, southeastern Wisconsin, and parts of Indiana are now quoted at 9.30 cents

per pound and beet sugar at 9.10 cents per pound. The quoted wholesale price of refined cane sugar is 9.35 cents per pound in the Northeast, 9.20 cents in the Southeast, 9.30 cents in the Gulf, and 9.10 cents in California, Arizona and part of Nevada, but 8.85 cents in the balance of the Pacific Coast territory. Beet sugar is quoted at the same price as cane sugar in the Pacific Coast territory and Eastern beet sugar is generally 8.80 cents per pound. All prices of refined sugar are based on 100 pound paper bags of fine granulated sugar.

Table 1.-Beet sugar supplies and deliveries January-September 1956-59

(1,000 short tons, raw value)

Year	Jan.-Sept. Supply	Jan.-May Deliveries: Quantity	Jan.-May Deliveries: % of Jan.-Sept. Supply	June-Sept. Deliveries: Supply	June-Sept. Deliveries: Total	June-Sept. Deliveries: Weekly Average
1956	1,677	642	38.3	1,035	796	46
1957	1,720	635	36.9	1,085	863	50
1958	1,784	721	40.4	1,063	889	51
1956-58 Av.	1,727	666	38.6	1,061	849	49
1959	1,753 1/	753 2/	43.0	1,000 1/		

1/ Partly estimated, including new crop production same as in the first three quarters of 1958.
2/ Preliminary

Puerto Rican sugar production through June 13 totaled 1,047,160 tons 96°, equivalent to about 1,060,000 short tons, raw value. Indications now are that an additional 25,000 to 30,000 tons may be produced from this crop. Hawaiian sugar production through May totaled 392,000 tons. Because of the strike last year, Hawaiian production through May 1958 was only 23,000 tons with 742,000 tons produced during the balance of the year. Normally Hawaiian mills are shut down for renovation at year end but in 1958 most mills produced until the end of December resulting in lower production in the early months of 1959 than in years prior to 1958. Production through May 1957 totaled 495,000 tons with 590,000 tons produced during the balance of the season. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association early estimate of 1959

production was for a crop of 1,050,000 tons of sugar. To reach this figure production during the balance of the year would total 658,000 tons.

The world sugar market continues to be depressed. The f.a.s. Cuban port spot price improved slightly from 2.92 cents per pound on May 15 to 2.96 cents on May 20. Since then there has been a decline to 2.80 cents on June 22. With the first and usually the most active half year gone buyers appear to be well supplied and to feel that plenty of sugar will be available in the future. On June 20, October futures were only 3 points above the spot price. Weather reports from Europe are still favorable to the growing beet crop. This factor appears to be adding to the reluctance of buyers.

Good weather still prevails in Cuba and the crop is now within 100,000 tons of the decreed total of 5.8 million Spanish long tons. However, sales to the world market are estimated as about a million tons less than at this time last year. According to a trade source, Cuba's exports (shipments against sales) to the world market through June 13 were only 574,959 Spanish long tons, raw sugar, compared to 1,228,932 tons in 1958. No doubt, most buyers feel that the large remaining Cuban supply will cause that country to be a liberal seller from now on.

Brazil will restrict her sugar production during the crop year that began June 1, 1959. Grindings are limited in the south from June 1 to December 31 and in the north from September 1 to March 31. The target is 3,060,000 metric tons, commercial weight, 2,400,000 tons for internal consumption and 540,000 tons for export. The balance of 120,000 tons is for reserves; (a compulsory reserve of 68,750 metric tons, raw value, is prescribed under the International Sugar Agreement). India has reduced allowances for export to 25,000 metric tons. About 7,500 tons have already been sold.

The president of the United States sent a message to the Senate on May 20 seeking its advice and consent to accede to the International Sugar Agreement. The date for hearing has not yet been set.

The International Sugar Council held its Third 1959 Session in London on June 16 and 17. A sufficient number of countries have ratified the Agreement to place it in effect. Time was extended to October 31 for those countries whose ratifications were delayed because of their parliamentary procedures.

The Council estimated requirements of the free market in 1959 at 5,465,000 metric tons compared with the previous estimate of 5,580,000

tons and supplies available to the free market in 1959 from exporting countries outside the Agreement as unlikely to exceed 250,000 tons compared with the previous estimate of 325,000 tons.

Under the provisions of Article 21 the Council cut quotas the full limit to 80 percent of the basic export tonnages for countries with basis export tonnages in excess of 50,000 tons and to 90 percent for countries with smaller quotas. The Council stated that the Executive Committee would keep the market situation under review and would decide whether a special meeting of the Council might be called in September to consider what, if any, further action might be taken. The next regular session of the Council will be held in November.

Promotion of sugar consumption

At a meeting of the recently formed Committee to Promote Consumption of Sugar, the International Sugar Council decided that the first step would be to review the large amount of statistical information already collected by Food and Agriculture Organization before recommending further study. The desire on the part of many exporting countries to do something to stimulate consumption was very strong.

THE UNITED STATES SUGAR DISAPPEARANCE STORY IN 1958

by
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This is the third annual analysis in Sugar Reports of the supply and disposition of sugar. (For earlier analyses see Sugar Reports 62 and 74, June 1957 and 1958). The purpose is to summarize as nearly as possible sugar disposition in the United States and, through the use of all available information, to strike a balance with the more complete data on supplies. The approach and method used are the same as those used in the earlier analyses.

The major break-down of both supplies and disposition for each of the years 1951-58 is shown in Table 2. The 1958 domestic "disappearance" of quota sugar (excluding imported liquid sugar) increased by 236,000 tons over 1957 and reached a record total of 9,007,000 tons. This increase compares with the more publicized figures concerning deliveries by primary distribution which increased by 296,000 tons. Stocks held by industrial users, wholesalers, and retailers increased by 20,000 tons, and constructive deliveries by 3,000 tons.

A primary feature in the 1958 sugar story was the very large increase in sugar disappearance to households. The magnitude of the increase, 213,000 tons, was comparable to the increase over the preceding year which occurred on two other occasions in recent years, first in 1950 and again in 1954. These increases are computed on the assumption that all sugar reported as delivered in consumer-size packages is ultimately consumed in households. The 1958 increase is the second successive increase over the preceding year, and is in contrast to the long time downward trend which is small in total but more pronounced on a per capita basis. On the other hand, contrary to trend, the use of sugar by hotels, restaurants, and institutions seems to have decreased 29,000 tons from 1957 to 1958. The opposing changes in sugar disappearance to households and eating places suggests that: (1) householders prepared a larger part of their food needs in the home during 1958, or (2) hotels, restaurants, and institutions used sugar in consumer-size package to fill a substantial part of their 1958 requirements. Sugar disappearance into industrial uses increased by 62,000 tons, slightly less than the long time annual growth. Percentagewise, industrial users took slightly more of their 1958 requirement from wholesalers than in 1957 and retailers took somewhat less.

The story of the changing pattern of sugar disappearance is developed more fully in per capita terms, in terms of trends and departures therefrom, and in percentage distribution among types of use in the three additional tables.

Per capita sugar usage (Table 3)

The large increase during 1958 in sugar deliveries to households resulted in an increased total disappearance greater than population growth. Total disappearance was 103.5 pounds per capita, up 1 pound from 1957 but about the same as the 1950-57 average. Householders' receipts were up 1.8 pounds from 1957 and about equal to the previous 8 year average of 36.6 pounds per capita. Industrial sugar usage at 57.0 pounds per capita was down 0.2 pound, but 0.6 pound above the average; hotel, restaurant, and institutional usage was down 0.5 pound from 1957, and 0.1 pound from the 1950-57 average of 9.0 pounds. Per capita sugar usage in each of the specified industrial sub-groups was about the same in 1958 as in 1957. In the bakery and allied products and the beverages sub-groups, respectively, however, it was 1.0 and 1.5 pounds larger than the 1950-57 average.

In estimating sugar usage by industrial sub-groups for 1957 and 1958 larger proportions than in earlier years of the deliveries reported by

Table 2.-The U.S. Sugar supply and disposition, 1951-1958
(1,000 short tons, raw value)

Item	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
				Supply				
A. Stocks 1/1								
Primary distributors	1839	1763	1621	1639	1930	2010	1906	1880
Industrial users	256	226	178	227	203	167	213	201
Wholesalers	95	79	74	89	79	72	102	70
Retailers	80	99	100	95	93	84	86	78
Sub-total	2270	2167	1973	2050	2305	2333	2367[1]	2229
Constructive deliveries	0	0	0	129	68	0	22	90
Total stocks 1/1	2270	2167	1973	2179	2373	2333	2389	2319
B. Receipts from								
Mainland growth	2042	2106	2373	2610	2386	2510	2561	2814
Offshore domestic areas	1918	2004	2249	2096	2155	2249	1947[2]	1459
Foreign areas	3725	3898	3883	3799	4027	4256	4277[2]	4889
Total receipts	7685	8008	8505	8505	8568	9015	8785	9162
C. Total supply	9955	10175	10478	10684	10941	11348	11174	11481
				Disposition				
A. Disappearance								
Industrial uses	4170	4438	4635	4436[2]	4710	4892[2]	4895[2]	4957
Hotel, restaurant and institutional uses	660	676	707	720	765	797	807	778
Household receipts	2809	2895	2806	3037	2962	2946[2]	2966[2]	3179
Other non-industrial receipts	125	147	149	109	82	111	103	93
Domestic disappearance	7764	8156	8297	8302[2]	8519	8746[2]	8771[2]	9007
Exports and livestock feed	82	29	32	29	61	163	37	92
Total disappearance	7846	8185	8329	8331[2]	8580	8909[2]	8808[2]	9099
B. Stocks 12/31								
Primary distributors	1763	1621	1639	1930	2010	1906	1880[2]	1878
Industrial users	226	178	227	203	167	213	201[2]	211
Wholesalers	79	74	89	79	72	102	70[2]	76
Retailers	99	100	95	93	84	86	78[2]	82
Sub-total	2167	1973	2050	2305	2333	2367[1]	2229[2]	2247
Constructive deliveries	0	0	129	68	0	22	90	93
Total stocks 12/31	2167	1973	2179	2373	2333	2389	2319[2]	2340
C. Total disposition	10013	10158	10508	10704[2]	10913	11298[2]	11127[2]	11439
D. Adjustment for difference between standard and actual conversion factors in transforming raw into refined sugar, including losses and gains	- 58	17	- 30	- 20[2]	28	50[2]	47[2]	42
E. Total disposition and adjustment	9955	10175	10478	10684	10941	11348	11174	11481

1/ Includes 60,000 tons for increase in stocks in transit at the end of 1956 and the beginning of 1957, excluded from the stocks of individual groups.

2/ Revised

Table 3.-Percapita sugar usage or receipts

Item	1950-57 average	1957	1958
	Pounds, raw value		
Type of use			
Industrial	56.4	57.2	57.0
Household 1/	36.6	34.7	36.5
Hotels, restaurants and institutions	9.0	9.4	8.9
Other domestic 1/	1.4	1.2	1.1
Total	103.4	102.5	103.5
Type of industrial use			
Bakery and allied products	15.6	16.4	16.6
Beverages	13.1	14.5	14.6
Confectionery	10.1	10.3	10.2
Canned, bottled and frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	9.2	9.3	9.3
Ice cream and dairy products	4.5	4.6	4.7
Multiple and miscellaneous foods	3.2	1.4 2/	0.9 2/
Non-foods	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	56.4	57.2	57.0

1/ Receipts

2/ Larger proportions of the multiple use group were distributed to other specified groups in making the 1957 and 1958 estimates than in earlier years.

Table 4. -Use of sugar by industrial groups

Item	1950-57 average	1957	1958
	Percent of industrial total		
Type of industrial use			
Bakery and allied products	27.6	28.6	29.2
Beverages	23.1	25.3	25.7
Confectionery	18.0	18.0	17.9
Canned, bottled, and frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	16.4	16.3	16.3
Ice cream and dairy products	8.0	8.0	8.2
Multiple and miscellaneous foods	5.7	2.5 1/	1.5 1/
Non-foods	1.2	1.3	1.2
Total industrial	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1000 short tons, raw value		
Total industrial	4,550	4,895	4,957

1/ Larger proportions of the multiple use group were distributed to the other specified groups in making the 1957 and 1958 estimates than in earlier years.

primary distributors as being shipped to "multiple and miscellaneous food" users were identified with specified industrial sub-groups. 1/

<u>1958 disappearance in relation to 1950-57 trends (Table 5)</u>

Aggregate 1958 domestic disappearance of the sugar was 1.3 percent above its long term upward trend; in 1957 it had been about equal to such trend. The bulge in the 1958 aggregate was brought about by an increase to 9.6 percent above trend in sugar disappearance to households which totaled 3,179,000 tons. In 1957 sugar disappearance to households, 1.1 percent above trend, was up 20,000 tons from 1956, for the first increase since 1954. The trend of sugar deliveries to households during the eight year period, 1950-57, was slightly downward.

Hotels, restaurants, and institutions decreased their sugar usage by 29,000 tons, the first decline since 1950. The total sugar usage by this group in 1958 was 778,000 tons, 5.9 percent below trend; in 1957 such usage was 0.3 percent above trend.

Total industrial sugar usage, although below its trend for the second successive year (by 1.4 percent in 1958 and 0.5 in 1957), nevertheless reached a record high of 4,957,000 tons in 1958. The baking and beverage industries, continuing their long time growth, used 3 to 4 percent more sugar in 1958 than in 1957, and exceeded their trends 1 to 2 percent. The confectionery industry, with only a small annual trend increase, maintained its 1957 high sugar usage at about 4 percent above trend. This contrasts with the relatively low levels in 1954 and 1955.

1/ After determining the estimated use of sugar by major groups as detailed in Sugar Reports 62, June 1957, the quantity of sugar used by specified industrial sub-groups is estimated, taking one sub-group at a time. In estimating the approximate use of sugar for each specified sub-group, consideration is given to (1) direct deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by types of buyers, (2) estimates by the Census Bureau in its annual survey for the U.S. Department of Agriculture of sugar receipts and stocks of industrial establishments, (3) reports by industrial sugar user groups, and (4) other applicable information. The difference between the industrial total and the total of the specified sub-groups is the amount which is permitted to remain in the "multiple and miscellaneous food" sub-group for any given year. Thus the latter sub-group is a residual category and is more subject than the specified sub-groups to large annual variation. It may be recalled that primary distributors reporting deliveries by types of buyers include in the multiple and miscellaneous sub-group quantities of sugar for which specific category of use is not initially known.

Table 5.-Trends in U. S. Sugar Disappearance

Item	1950-57		1957		1958	
	Average 1000 short tons, raw value	Annual trend (% of average)	As a percentage of		As a percentage of	
			Trend	1950-57 avg.	Trend	1950-57 avg.
Type of use						
Industrial	4,550	+2.3	99.5	107.6	98.6	109.0
Household	2,949	-0.1	101.1	100.6	109.6	109.0
Hotels, restaurants and institutions	726	+3.1	100.3	111.2	94.1	107.2
Other domestic	115	-	-	89.6	-	81.7
Total	8,340	+1.5	100.1	105.2	101.3	108.0
Type of industrial uses						
Bakery and allied products	1,256	+3.1	100.6	111.5	101.1	115.2
Beverages	1,054	+4.3	102.1	117.4	101.5	120.9
Confectionery and related products	818	+0.9	104.1	107.6	104.2	108.6
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jellies and preserves	745	+2.7	98.3	107.4	96.7	108.3
Ice cream and dairy products	364	+2.8	98.4	108.2	99.3	112.0
Multiple and miscellaneous foods, and non-foods	313			58.8 1/		23.3 1/
Total	4,550	+2.3	99.5	107.6	98.6	109.0

1/ Larger proportions of the multiple use group were distributed to the other specified groups in making the 1957 and 1958 estimates than in earlier years.

The sugar usage by the canned, bottled, and frozen foods industry (including jam, jellies and preserves) used less than 1 percent more sugar in 1958 than in 1957 (a relatively low year) and fell to 3.3 percent below trend, reflecting decreased commercial packs of fruits and fruit juices. Ice cream and dairy products about maintained the 2.8 percentage point annual growth shown during the 1950-57 period.

Proportionate use of industrial sugar by types (Table 4)

The importance of the specified individual sub-groups to total industrial sugar usage showed small changes from 1957 to 1958. Bakery goods and beverages, the two largest groups, increased by 0.6 and 0.4 percentage points, respectively, and represented 29.2 and 25.7 percent of the industrial total. Ice cream and dairy products, at 8.2 percent of the total, increased by 0.2 percentage point. The canning group, again reflecting the smaller sugar usage than in 1956, was the same in 1958 as in 1957 at 16.3 percent. Confectionery decreased from 18.0 percent in 1957 to 17.9 percent in 1958 and non-foods from 1.3 to 1.2 percent. As previously noted, larger proportions of the multiple use group were distributed to the individual specified groups in making the 1957 and 1958 estimates than in earlier years.

THE MARKET FOR SUGARS AND SWEETS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by
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Background

The school outlet is considered an important segment of the away-from-home eating market. In all likelihood, this particular segment of the market will grow in importance as the pupil population increases and as new schools are constructed with modern cafeteria facilities.

The majority of public schools with a food service, about 54,000, participate in the National School Lunch Program. This is a program jointly administered by the Department of Agriculture and State educational agencies which provides food assistance to schools operating nonprofit food services for children. Schools participating receive food assistance in the form of cash and commodity donations to help them serve well-balanced low-cost lunches.

Information relating to sugars and sweets as well as to all other foods was obtained through a survey of a national-probability sample of public schools having food services. The survey covered a one-year period beginning July 1957 and ending June 1958. A basic purpose of the study was to determine for public schools the quantities and wholesale value of the different foods delivered, both purchased and donated, and the buying practices and market channels used in acquiring food. The study was further designed to develop benchmarks for food processors, manufacturers, and distributors by which to gage the size of the market for the different foods utilized in school-lunch operations, and to assist Department, State, and local officials in evaluating and improving operations in schools in terms of the kinds and quantities of food acquired.

Size of the School Market

Approximately 60,000 of the 106,000 public elementary and secondary schools in the United States provide noonday food services, ranging from a complete plate lunch to a la carte service only. During the survey period, July 1957-June 1958, it was estimated that somewhat over 21 million children, on the average, attended daily those schools providing food service. From another study, it was indicated, however, that only about 45 percent of those in daily attendance obtained their noonday meal from the school lunch service. 1/

During the survey period, the total monetary value of food, including both purchased and donated, delivered to schools having food service amounted to $597 million, or about $28 per child based on average daily attendance. About $505 million, or 85 percent of the total value, of food moved into the school market was acquired from local sources. The remaining portion, or 15 percent of the total dollar value of commodities, comprised those donated directly by the Government from purchases made especially for the school lunch program or from stocks acquired under various price stabilization and surplus removal programs. Any school having a nonprofit food service may receive commodities acquired by the Government under surplus removal programs; however, those commodities acquired with funds especially designated for the National School Lunch Program are confined to those schools participating in the program.

1/ Participation of Schools and Pupils in School Lunch Programs in Elementary and Secondary Schools in the United States, Marketing Research Report No. 262, U.S. Department of Agriculture, August 1958.

The results of this survey indicate that the school market is primarily a local one, and that the role of Government is relatively small in supplying most commodities to the school outlet. In the case of sugars and sweets, there were no Federal donations during the year under review.

Total Sugars and Sweets Market in Public Schools

During the period July 1957-June 1958, nearly 61 million pounds of sugars and sweets were delivered to public schools having lunch service. Based on an average daily attendance figure of somewhat over 21 million pupils in this category of public schools, 2.8 pounds of sugars and sweets per child were available for consumption. Deliveries to schools under the National School Lunch Program accounted for 56 million pounds, or 93 percent of the total poundage. Schools purchased their entire supply of sugars and sweets from local merchants. In this study, sugars and sweets included both white and brown sugars, sirups, molasses, honey, jelly, jam, preserves, fruit butters, marmalade, and candies. All sugars and sweets are on an actual poundage basis.

The wholesale value of sugars and sweets purchased by public schools serving meals during the survey period totaled over $8 million, or nearly 40 cents per pupil. Sugar and sweets accounted for 1.4 cents of the school food dollar. National School Lunch Program schools purchased slightly over $7 million, or 86 percent, of the total value of sugar and sweets acquisitions.

The per capita use of sugars and sweets was greater in schools having only the secondary grades, those having an enrollment of less than 300, those serving areas in which family incomes averaged under $4,000, and schools located in communities of less than 2,500 people.

Sugars.--Sugar was the most important item of "sugars and sweets" purchased by public schools during the July 1957-June 1958 period. Expenditures for this item totaled $5,000,000 (23 cents per child) for 23,500 tons of sugar, or 2.2 pounds per child. This tonnage is equivalent to about 3 percent of the estimated national total, 754,000 tons refined equivalent, of sugar used in 1957 by hotels, restaurants and institutions.

White sugar made up the lion's share of total deliveries of sugars to schools. In terms of volume, over 42 of the 47 million pounds purchased by schools was white, refined sugar. Valuewise, school food buyers spent $4.4 million for white sugar, 88 percent of their total

expenditures for white and brown sugar combined. Even though schools spent relatively small amounts for brown sugar, there was a total annual market for this item of well over a half-million dollars.

Candies.--Candy is the only item of sugar and sweets that was consumed in smaller quantities per pupil in National School Lunch Program schools than in nonprogram schools. Candy deliveries to schools under the Federal school lunch program averaged 0.2 pound per pupil as compared with 0.7 pound per pupil in schools serving meals but not under the program. About 5 million pounds of candies, 0.2 pound per child, moved into the school market during the survey period.

In value, candy ranked second as an item of sugars and sweets in public schools. Nearly $2 million worth of candy was purchased by the schools during the period studies. On a per capita basis, 9 cents per child was spent for candy during the year.

Jellies, jams, preserves, fruit butters, and marmalade.--Collectively, jellies, jams, preserves, fruit butters, and marmalade deliveries totaled 5.5 million pounds, or 0.3 pound per pupil. In dollar value, these items followed candy in importance. School food buyers spent $930 thousand, or 4 cents per child, for these spreads.

Sirups, molasses, and honey.--Slightly over 3 million pounds of sirups, molasses, and honey were purchased by schools during the year of the survey. Sirups accounted for 55 percent of the volume available for consumption in schools serving meals.

Dollarwise, the school market for sirups, molasses, and honey was valued at $456 thousand. Sirups accounted for 43 percent of the value of these items, while the remaining part of the market was shared about equally by honey and molasses.

Sources of Supply and Buying Practices

Knowledge of the usual sources of supply is useful in evaluating the market for sugars and sweets in schools. As a part of the survey, school food buyers were interviewed to determine their usual sources of supply of sugar and sweets as well as other foods. Nearly all expenditures for sugars and sweets were made at the wholesale level. There was very little difference in dependence upon source of supply by size of school.

On the average, slightly under half of the schools' expenditures for sugars and sweets were made through route salesmen and about one-

fourth were made by use of the telephone. As might be expected, small schools were found to spend more of their sugars and sweets dollar with route salesmen than did larger ones. Nearly one-fourth of the sugars and sweets purchases were made through competitive bids, that is, obtaining price quotations from two or more suppliers before placing orders. Large schools utilized competitive bidding to a greater degree than did those having small enrollments.

USE OF SUGAR FOR LIVESTOCK FEED

by
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Use of sugar in livestock feeding is a relatively recent development, still small in total but of increasing significance. It is based largely on results of animal nutrition research which has indicated a variety of specialized uses for sugar in livestock feeding. In most of these uses sugar is limited to a small percentage of the ration fed for short periods of time. Beginning in late 1953 or early 1954 refined sugar entered the commercial market as an ingredient for mixed livestock feeds. Substantial volume was first attained in the use of sugar in "pig-starters." This probably continues to account for the bulk of the sugar known to be going into livestock feeding. Other uses include the feeding to various types of livestock just prior to slaughter and supplementary feeding in bee culture.

Since 1937 the Sugar Acts have provided that sugar used for livestock feed may be exempt from quotas and that the manufacturing tax may be refunded to the persons who use sugar for that purpose. These provisions have been used since 1953 and sugar has been available for substantially less than the "quota" price to feeders and feed manufacturers who meet the requirements for quota exemption and tax refund. Since 1956 the tax refund has applied also to the import compensating tax on sugar imported for direct consumption when used for livestock feed. The customs duty on imported sugar applies to feed sugar and is not refundable.

Information as to the quantity of sugar for livestock feed in 1953 and 1954 is limited to quota exempt importations for this purpose. For subsequent years, all primary distributors reported their deliveries for livestock feed. Most of such deliveries were quota-exempt, except in early 1957 when quota sugar was cheaper than ex-quota sugar. In

that year the quantity of quota sugar sold for livestock feed through ordinary wholesale and retail channels probably was larger than in other years. The deliveries of sugar for livestock feed by various types of primary distributors are shown in Table 6. The data do not include deliveries through wholesale and retail channels unless the sugar was identified as being destined for livestock feed when delivery was made to the wholesaler or retailer by the primary distributor.

Table 6.-Sugar deliveries by primary distributors for livestock feed

Year	Refiners	Importers	Mainland beet and cane processors	Total
		Short tons, raw value		
1953	------	86 1/	---	86 1/
1954	8,253 1/	952 1/	---	9,205 1/
1955	10,142	9,015	3	19,160
1956	2,722	16,606	28	19,356
1957	1,915	4,855	115	6,885
1958	2,735	29,340	497	32,572
Jan.Apr. 1958	1,221	8,224	466	9,911
Jan.Apr. 1959	701	14,598	425	15,724

1/ Imports. Delivery data not available.

The principal source of the sugar for livestock feed handled by refiners and importers has been Cuba. For the two years 1955 and 1956 the Dominican Republic accounted for almost half of the imports. In 1957 about one-fourth came from Venezuela. In 1958 about 90 percent of the imports came from Cuba and 10 percent from Mexico. In the last few years about two-thirds of the offshore sugar for livestock feed was imported through New Orleans.

One of the interesting features of "livestock sugar" development is that the feed trade, because it mixes sugar with other dry ingredients, demands sugar which is more free-flowing than typical raw sugar which would have almost equal nutrient value and is available at lower cost. Neither is raw sugar used for bee-feeding. Consequently, practically all of sugar delivered for livestock feed is refined, turbinado, or of other direct consumption types. Some of the animal nutrition research results on use of sugar of general interest have been reported in "Iowa Farm Science", No. 8 for 1953 and the Journal of Animal Science Vols. 12, 14, 15 and 18.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Administrative action
June 11, 1959	Public hearing to receive views and recommendations for use in establishing proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) for the 1960 sugar beet crop. The hearing is announced to begin at 10 a.m. June 25, 1959 in the Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colo.
June 15, 1959	Public hearing to receive testimony on (1) fair and reasonable wage rates for workers in Louisiana employed in harvesting 1959-crop sugarcane, and in producing and cultivating sugarcane during 1960, and (2) fair prices which processor-producers must pay for 1959-crop sugarcane purchased from other producers. The hearing is announced to begin at 9 a.m. July 30, 1959, in the Grand Theater, Thibodaux, Louisiana. (See June 17, 1959 Federal Register).
June 18 1959	Processor allotments of 1959 Domestic Beet Sugar Area quota announced. They total 37,359,196 hundredweight, refined sugar, equivalent to the area quota of 1,998,717 short tons, raw value. The allotments, partly based on estimated data, will be revised when final data on 1958-crop production become available. (See June 23, 1959 Federal Register).
June 22, 1959	Determination of fair and reasonable rates for processing 1959 crop Hawaiian sugarcane. The rates are 3 percentage points above the rates for the 1958 crop for all processors. (Details scheduled for publication in the Federal Register soon).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. May 1959 sugar deliveries for U.S. consumption, 979,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 238,000 tons, or 32 percent from May 1958. Deliveries January 1 through May 31, 1959 were 3,522,000 tons, up 202,000 tons, or 6.1 percent from the same 1958 period. Final data for April 1959 deliveries, 723,000 tons; previously published preliminary data were 722,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks May 30, 1959 were 1,463,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 40,000 tons from end May 1958 and down 292,000 tons from end April 1959. During May stocks of each type of primary distributor decreased -- beet processors by 193,000 tons, refiners by 96,000 tons, and importers of direct-consumption and mainland sugarcane mills by about 2,000 tons each. Refiners' stocks on May 30, 1959 were 49,000 tons larger than a year earlier, but beet processors' stocks were 72,000 tons smaller, importers' of direct-consumption sugar stocks were 13,000 tons smaller, and mainland sugarcane mills' stocks were 4,000 tons smaller.

3. Quota charges January-May 1959 were 3,723,000 short tons, raw value, 6.1 percent larger than the same 1958 period. Charges to quotas up: Hawaii 303,000 tons, "full duty" foreign countries 45,000 tons, Domestic Beet Area 33,000 tons, and Puerto Rico 31,000 tons. Charges to quotas down: Mainland Cane Area 96,000 tons, the Philippines 59,000 tons, and Cuba 41,000 tons.

4. April 1959 sugar deliveries to three of the five regions were 2 to 9 percent smaller than in April 1958; to the North Central region they were 20 percent larger, and to the Western region 0.5 percent larger. As compared with the preceding month, April 1959 deliveries were 2 to 8 percent larger to three regions, but to the New England and Western regions they were 10 to 11 percent smaller. Deliveries during the January-April period, 1959 compared with 1958, were 1.2 to 4.1 percent smaller to the Middle Atlantic, North Central and Southern regions, and 0.4 and 1.8 percent larger, respectively, to the New England and Western regions.

Table 7.-Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-April 1959

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet processors 1/	Importers	Mainland cane processors 2/	Refiners Raw	Refiners Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			SUPPLY			
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1959	1,233,115	31,229	16,072	335,408	261,871	1,877,695
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	---	239,343	---	---	5,006	244,349
b. Produced from beets or cane	258,143	---	90,902	---	0)	
Less deliveries to refiners	---	---	86,784	---	))	262,261 3/
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	---	---		1,965,250 4/	---	---
Less raw melted	---	---		1,960,643	---	4,607 5/
d. Refined from raws melted	---	---		---	1,942,182	1,942,182
e. Adjustments	-389	+74	-7	-200	-3,961	-4,483
f. Sub-total	257,754	239,417	4,111	4,407	1,943,227	2,448,916
g. Net total supply	1,490,869	270,646	20,183	339,815	2,205,098	4,326,611
			DISPOSITION			
3. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	513,025	192,163	7,136	790	1,830,477	2,543,591
b. Export	430	2,698	0	0	8,774	11,902
c. Livestock feed and other quota exempt	425	14,598	0	0	701	15,724
d. Sub-total	513,880	209,459	7,136	790	1,839,952	2,571,217
4. Inventory Apr.30, 1959	976,989	61,187	13,047	339,025	365,146	1,755,394
Total distribution and inventory	1,490,869	270,646	20,183	339,815	2,205,098	4,326,611

1/ Direct-consumption sugar only.

2/ Processor-refiners are included with refiners

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners

4/ Includes the 86,784 tons delivered from mainland cane processors

5/ Receipts plus production of raw sugar by refiners less melt

Table 8.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-April, 1959 and 1958

Item	1959	1958	Change 1958 to 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	790	577	+ 213
Refiners' refined	1,839,952	1,859,772	- 19,820
Beet processors' refined	513,880	545,766	- 31,886
Importers' direct consumption	209,459	194,609	+ 14,850
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	7,136	10,520	- 3,384
Total	2,571,217	2,611,244	- 40,027
Deliveries for:			
Export	11,902	21,585	- 9,683
Livestock feed	15,724	9,911	+ 5,813
Continental consumption 1/	2,543,591	2,579,748	- 36,157
Puerto Rico	31,409	35,461	- 4,052
Hawaii	15,484	13,047	+ 2,437

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 9.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, April 30, 1959 and 1958

Item	1959	1958	Change 1958 to 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Refiners:			
Raw	339,025	297,819	+ 41,206
Refined	365,146	275,665	+ 89,481
Sub-total	704,171	573,484	+130,687
Beet processors, refined	976,989	960,211	+ 16,778
Importers, direct-consumption	61,187	64,508	- 3,321
Mainland sugarcane processors 1/	13,047	31,258	- 18,211
Total	1,755,394	1,629,461	+125,933

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 10.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 1959 and 1958 and January-May, 1959 and 1958

Item	1959 1/		1958	
	May	Jan.-May	May	Jan.-May
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	670,210	2,510,952	509,065	2,369,414
Beet processors	240,462	754,342	176,858	722,624
Importers	65,986	275,445	57,962	252,571
Mainland sugarcane processors direct-consumption	2,000 2/	9,136	2,840	13,360
Total	978,658	3,549,875	746,725	3,357,969
Deliveries for:				
Export	0	11,902	5,247	26,832
Livestock feed	0	15.724	883	10,794
For continental consumption 3/	978,658	3,522,249	740,595	3,320,343

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad

Table 11.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 30, 1959 and May 31, 1958

Item	1959 1/	1958
	(Short tons, raw value	
Refiners' raw	320,112	283,089
Refiners' refined	288,380	276,796
Beet processors	784,157	856,567
Importers' direct-consumption	59,506	72,252
Mainland sugarcane processors	11,000 2/	14,765
Total	1,463,155	1,503,469

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 12.-Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-April 1959 and 1958

Item	1959	1958	Change 1958 to 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Production			
Mainland cane	90,521	83,972	+ 6,549
Domestic beet	257,754	271,817	- 14,063
Total	348,275	355,789	- 7,514
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	310	54,908	- 54,598
For direct-consumption	5,108	9,168	- 4,060
Louisiana processor-refiners	20,527	35,571	- 15,044
Florida sugarcane processors	49,108	62,333	- 13,225
Sub-total	75,053	161,980	- 86,927
Beet processors	513,025	544,916	- 31,891
Total	588,078	706,896	-118,818

Table 13.-Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply[1/] January-April 1959 and 1958

Source of supply	Raw sugar 1959	Raw sugar 1958	Direct-consumption sugar 1959	Direct-consumption sugar 1958
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Offshore				
Foreign				
Cuba	953,667	1,196,589	158,573	175,657
Philippines	311,060	350,835	5,157	3,741
Other countries	130,248	68,376	34,705	24,151
Sub-total	1,394,975	1,615,800	198,435	203,549
Domestic				
Hawaii	260,219	26,515	5,006[2/]	0
Puerto Rico	221,008	148,637	40,908	37,672
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	481,227	175,152	45,914	37,672
Total offshore	1,876,202	1,790,952	244,349	241,221
Mainland cane area	87,787	124,196	0	0
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,261	646	0	0
Grand total	1,965,250	1,915,794	244,349	241,221

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows:

Purpose	Importers 1959	Importers 1958	Refiners 1959	Refiners 1958	Total 1959	Total 1958
			(Short tons, raw value)			
Feed	13,792	10,621	800	1,167	14,592	11,788
Re-export	8,435	4,795	22,374	15,328	30,809	20,123
Total	22,227	15,416	23,174	16,495	45,401	31,911

2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

Table 14.-Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, calendar year 1958 (Revised June 1959)

Short tons, raw value

Item	Beet processors 1/	Importers 1/	Mainland cane processors 2/	Refiners: Raw	Refiners: Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			SUPPLY			
Inventory Jan. 1, 1958						
1. 1957 quota	0	12,998	0	214,486	223,704	451,188
2. 1958 quota or exempt	1,234,327	4,934	81,249	66,789 3/	41,326 3/	1,428,625
3. Sub-total	1,234,327	17,932	81,249	281,275	265,030	1,879,813
Production and Movement						
4. Received as direct-consumption sugar	-	629,253	-	-	11,981	641,234
5. Produced from beets or cane	2,241,636	-	453,558	46,157	74,005)	
Less deliveries to refiners	-	-	469,179	-	-)	2,346,177 4/
6. Receipts of raws by refiners	-	-	-	6,181,431 5/	-)	
Less raw melted				6,166,008	)	15,423 6/
7. Refined from raws melted	-	-	-	-	6,128,503	6,128,503
8. Adjustments	-567	-218	+189	-3,233	-7,062)	-10,891
9. Sub-total	2,241,069	629,035	-15,432	58,347	6,207,427)	9,120,446
10. Net supply	3,475,396	646,967	65,817	339,622	6,472,457	11,000,259
			DISPOSITION			
Distribution for						
11. Quota purposes	2,239,888	580,060	49,736	4,214	6,156,373	9,030,271
12. Export	1,905	6,340	-	0	51,478	59,723
13. Livestock feed and other quota exempt	488	29,338	9	0	2,735	32,570
14. Sub-total	2,242,281	615,738	49,745	4,214	6,210,586	9,122,564
Inventory Dec. 31, 1958						
16. 1958 quota	0	19,259	0	214,644	225,423	459,326
17. 1959 quota or exempt	1,233,115	11,970	16,072	120,764 7/	36,448 7/	1,418,369
18. Sub-total	1,233,115	31,229	16,072	335,408	261,871	1,877,695
19. Total distribution and stocks	3,475,396	646,967	65,817	339,622	6,472,457	11,000,259

1/ Direct-consumption sugar only. 2/ Processor-refiners are included with refiners. 3/ Of which MAINLAND CANE sugar: raws -- processor-refiners, 12,747 tons, other refiners, 32,411 tons, total, 45,158 tons; refined -- processor-refiners, 28,078 tons, other refiners, 4,299 tons, total, 32,377 tons. 4/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners. 5/ Includes 469,179 tons delivered from mainland cane processors. 6/ Difference between receipts and melt. 7/ Of which MAINLAND CANE sugar: raws -- processor-refiners, 10,714 tons, other refiners, 0 tons, total, 10,714 tons; refined -- processor-refiners, 23,225 tons, other refiners, 0 tons, total, 23,225 tons.

Table 15.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during calendar years 1958 and 1957 (Revised June 1959)

Item	1958	1957	Change 1957 to 1958
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	4,214	3,708	+506
Refiners' refined	6,210,586	6,053,154	+157,432
Beet processors' refined	2,242,281	2,067,232	+175,049
Importers' direct consumption	615,738	585,463	+ 30,275
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	49,745	61,220	- 11,475
Total	9,122,564	8,770,777	+351,787
Deliveries for:			
Export	59,723	29,904	+ 29,819
Livestock feed	32,570	6,885	+ 25,685
Continental consumption 1/	9,030,271	8,733,988	+296,283
Puerto Rico	109,477	107,756	+ 1,721
Hawaii	38,711	40,428	- 1,717

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 16. -Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges calendar years 1958 and 1957

Item	1958	1957	Change 1957 to 1958
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Production			
Mainland cane	573,620	535,377	+ 38,243
Domestic beet	2,241,069	2,024,532	+216,537
Total	2,814,689	2,559,909	+254,780
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	348,686	312,544	+ 36,142
For direct-consumption	42,286	52,321	- 10,035
Louisiana processor-refiners	126,353	120,186	+ 6,167
Florida sugarcane processors	163,227	150,634	+ 12,593
Sub-total	680,552	635,685	+ 44,867
Beet processors	2,239,852	2,065,687	+174,165
Total	2,920,404	2,701,372	+219,032

Table 17.-Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply[1/] calendar years 1958 and 1957 (Revised June 1959)

Source of supply	Raw sugar 1958	Raw sugar 1957	Direct-consumption sugar 1958	Direct-consumption sugar 1957
	(Short tons, raw value			
Offshore				
Foreign				
Cuba	3,205,100	2,768,088	413,768[2/]	377,778[2/]
Philippines	966,770	874,926	23,285	24,492
Other countries	216,566	173,092	65,269	58,806
Sub-total	4,388,436	3,816,106	502,322	461,076
Domestic				
Hawaii	618,524	1,002,834	11,660[2/]	30,002[2/]
Puerto Rico	695,781	769,167	127,252	130,736
Virgin Islands	6,093	14,753	0	0
Sub-total	1,320,398	1,786,754	138,912	160,738
Total offshore	5,708,834	5,602,860	641,234	621,814
Mainland cane area	516,566[3/]	460,246[3/]	0	0
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	2,188	3,010	0	0
Grand total	6,227,588	6,066,116	641,234	621,814

1/ Includes sugar received in 1958 and 1957 which was quota exempt or not chargeable to respective year quotas as follows:

	Importers 1958	Importers 1957	Refiners 1958	Refiners 1957	Total 1958	Total 1957
			(Short tons, raw value)			
Feed	28,519	4,603	2,314	227	30,833	4,830
Re-export	10,170	1,882	41,847	14,457	52,017	16,339
Refining under bond	0	0	119,197	10,169	119,197	10,169
In Customs custody	8,705	4,934	0	11,462	8,705	16,396
Total	47,394	11,419	163,358	36,315	210,752	47,734

2/ Includes refined sugar received by refiners as follows: from Cuba, 321 tons in 1958 and none in 1957; from Hawaii, 11,660 tons in 1958 and 30,002 tons in 19r7.

3/ Includes 46,157 tons of raw sugar in 1958 and 40,808 tons in 1957 produced at raw mills of processor-refiners.

Table 18.--Status of 1959 Sugar quotas as of May 31, 1959 1/

Area	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Direct-consumption 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Direct-consumption
			Short tons, raw value			
Domestic beet	1,998,717		754,000		1,244,717	
Mainland cane	615,024		90,000		525,024	
Hawaii	1,115,479		329,133	6,670	786,346	24,733
Puerto Rico	1,166,375		349,839 4/	61,755	816,536	74,212
Virgin Islands	15,905		0		15,905	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	440,822	10,754	539,178	49,166
Cuba	3,060,475	1,646	1,606,588	209,353	1,455,533	166,087
Other foreign countries	248,025	955	152,630	37,407	96,350	29,703
Total	9,200,000	2,601	3,723,012	325,939	5,479,589	343,901
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	86,867	345	30,513	3,413	56,699	6,414
Dominican Republic	71,557	527	49,544	1,062	22,540	7,700
Mexico	54,609	83	48,376	9,598	6,316	6,316
Nicaragua	12,879	0	9,552	8,689	3,327	1,805
Haiti	6,597	0	4,012	4,012	2,585	2,585
Netherlands	3,592	0	3,584	3,584	8	8 5/
China	3,505	0	1,027	1,027	2,478	2,478
Panama	3,505	0	3,502	3,502	3	3
Costa Rica	3,498	0	1,106	1,106	2,392	2,392
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0
Belgium	182	0	180	180	2	2
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 5/
Total	248,025	955	152,630 6/	37,407	96,350	29,703

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

Area	Quota	Charge to quota	Unfilled balance
	(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	5,459,432	2,511,126
Dominican Republic	830,894	22,889	808,005
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 212(4) and 211(a) as follows:

Source	For: Feed	For: Re-export	Total
Brazil	800	10,856	11,656
Cuba	10,846	13,821	24,667
Dominican Republic	2,990	6,861	9,851
Mexico	2,095	2,755	4,850
Panama	0	706	706
Peru	0	2,237	2,237
Total	16,731	37,236	53,967

2/ These data include the following: (a)Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) raw sugar from all areas except "other foreign countries," and direct-consumption sugar from Cuba entered through May 31, 1959, as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division through June 12, 1959; and (c) all sugar from "other foreign countries" and direct-consumption sugar from all areas except Cuba entered or certified for entry as of May 31, 1959. 3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 11,013; Hawaii, 62; Republic of the Philippines, 89 and Puerto Rico, 15 tons; Total, 11,179. 4/ In addition, 116 tons of raw sugar were imported for processing and return to Puerto Rico. 5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota: Hong Kong, 29; Netherlands, 3,601 tons. 6/ Under section 212(1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from West Germany and Guatamala and from each country having entries listed above. 7/ Under section 212(3) 7,052 gallons were entered from the United Kingdom and 180 gallons from Australia.

Table 19.-Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty, January-May 1959 and 1958

(Short tons, raw value and percentages)

Area	1959	1958	Increase		Decrease	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	754,000	720,886	33,114	4.6		
Mainland cane	90,000 1/	186,098 2/			96,098	51.6
Hawaii	329,133	26,516	302,617			
Puerto Rico	349,839	319,274	30,565	9.6		
Virgin Islands	0	0				
Philippines	440,822	499,355			58,533	11.7
Cuba	1,606,588	1,647,339			40,751	2.5
Other foreign countries	152,630	107,908	44,722	41.4		
Total	3,723,012	3,507,376	215,636	6.1		
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	30,513	8,978	21,535	239.9		
Dominican Republic	49,544	42,519	7,025	16.5		
Mexico	48,376	33,215	15,161	45.6		
Nicaragua	9,552	7,474	2,078	27.8		
Haiti	4,012	5,153			1,141	22.1
Netherlands	3,584	3,375	209	6.2		
China	1,027	2,515			1,488	59.2
Panama	3,502	3,267	235	7.2		
Costa Rica	1,106	0	1,106			
Canada	631	631				
United Kingdom	516	513	3	0.6		
Belgium	180	181			1	0.6
British Guiana	84	84				
Hong Kong	3	3				
Total	152,630	107,908	44,722	41.4		

LIQUID SUGAR

Area	1959	1958	Increase		Decrease	
	(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)					
Cuba	5,459,432	7,112,767			1,653,335	23.2
Dominican Republic	22,889	20,168	2,721	13.5		
British West Indiex	0	0				

1/ Partly estimated

2/ Revised

Table 20.-Status of 1959 Sugar quotas as of June 12, 1959

Area	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Direct-consumption 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Direct-consumption
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,998,717		818,000		1,180,717	
Mainland cane	615,024		96,000		519,024	
Hawaii	1,115.479		373,499	11,656	741,980	19,747
Puerto Rico	1,166,375		378,557 4/	69,878	787,818	66,235
Virgin Islands	15,905		0		15,905	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	440,822	10,754	539,178	49,166
Cuba	3,060,475	1,646	1,674,773	230,593	1,387,348	144,847
Other foreign countries	248,025	955	156,309	39,541	92,671	27,546
Total	9,200,000	2,601	3,937,960	362,422	5,264,641	307,541
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	86,867	345	30,513	3,413	56,699	6,414
Dominican Republic	71,557	527	50,506	2,024	21,578	6,738
Mexico	54,609	83	49,154	10,376	5,538	5,538
Nicaragua	12,879	0	11,097	8,689	1,782	1,782
Haiti	6,597	0	3,809	3,809	2,788	2,788
Netherlands	3,592	0	3,584	3,584	8	8 5/
China	3,505	0	1,027	1,027	2,478	2,478
Panama	3,505	0	3,502	3,502	3	3
Costa Rica	3,498	0	1,703	1,703	1,795	1,795
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0
Belgium	182	0	180	180	2	2
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 5/
Total	248,025	955	156,309 6/	39,541	92,671	27,546

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

Area	Quota	Charge to quota	Unfilled balance
	(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	6,660,473	1,310,085
Dominican Republic	830,894	22,889	808,005
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 212(4) and 211(a).

Source	For: Feed	For: Re-export	Total
Brazil	800	10,856	11,656
Cuba	10,846	13,949	24,795
Dominican Republic	2,991	6,861	9,852
Mexico	2,423	2,755	5,178
Panama	0	706	706
Peru	0	2,827	2,827
Total	17,060	37,954	55,014

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) raw sugar from all areas except "other foreign countries," and direct-consumption sugar from Cuba entered through June 12, 1959 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division through June 12, 1959; and (c) all sugar from "other foreign countries" and direct-consumption sugar from all areas except Cuba entered or certified for entry as of June 12, 1959.
3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 11,145; Hawaii, 62; Republic of the Philippines, 89; and Puerto Rico, 15 tons; total, 11,311.
4/ In addition, 116 tons of raw sugar were imported for processing and return to Puerto Rico. 5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota: Hong Kong, 29; Netherlands, 3,601 tons. 6/ Under Section 212(1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from West Germany and Guatamala and from each country having entries listed above.
7/ Under Section 212(3), 8,652 gallons were entered from the United Kingdom and 180 gallons from Australia.

Table 21.-Final 1958 quotas and quota charges 1/ (Revised June 1959)

Area	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Direct-consumption from offshore areas 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Within direct consumption limits for offshore areas
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	2,292,488		2,239,852		52,636	
Mainland cane	720,805		680,552		40,253	
Hawaii 4/	700,000		630,175	11,648	69,825	19,755
Puerto Rico 4/	815,000		823,034	127,242	0	0
Virgin Islands 4/	6,100		6,093		7	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	980,000	22,747	0	0
Cuba	3,437,582	3,262	3,440,844	375,228	0	0
Other foreign countries	279,304	2,517	281,215	61,731	769	769
Total	9,231,279	5,779	9,081,765	598,596	163,490	20,524
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	86,867	509	87,376	9,811	0	0
Dominican Republic	86,831	854	87,766	8,732	0	0
Mexico	66,266	75	66,423	15,917	0	0
Nicaragua	15,628	1,069	16,697	11,558	0	0
Haiti	8,005	0	7,240	0	765	765
Netherlands	4,359	0	4,359	4,359	0	0
China	4,253	0	4,249	4,249	4	4
Panama	4,253	0	4,253	4,253	0	0
Costa Rica	1,123	0	1,123	1,123	0	0
Canada	766	0	766	766	0	0
United Kingdom	626	10	636	636	0	0
Belgium	221	0	221	221	0	0
British Guiana	102	0	102	102	0	0
Hong Kong	4	0	4	4	0	0
Total	279,304	2,517	281,215 5/	61,731	769	769

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

Area	Quota		Total		Total	
	(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)					
Cuba	7,970,558		7,947,192		23,366	
Dominican Republic	830,894		830,894		0	
British West Indies	300,000		0		300,000	

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Section 212 (4) and 211 (a): Cuban for feed, 27,807; for re-export, 51,649; Mexican for feed, 3,026; for re-export, 368; Total, 82,850. Entered under bond for 1959 quota charges: Cuba, 109,813; Philippines, 5,940; Dominican Republic, 1,612; Nicaragua, 873; Mexico, 912; Peru, 47; Total, 119,197.
2/ Marketed or entered within quotas as of December 31, 1958.
3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 15,458; Philippines, 2,498; Peru, 3; Dominican Republic, 9; Total, 17,968.
4/ Despite declaration of deficit the full basic quotas were available as follows: Hawaii, 1,115,479; Puerto Rico, 1,166,375; Virgin Islands, 15,905.

5/ Under Section 212 (1), charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country, except Costa Rica.

6/ 17,600 gallons were entered by United Kingdom and 360 gallons by Australia under Section 212 (3).

Table 22.-Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty, January-December 1958 and 1957 (Revised June 1959)

(Short tons, raw value and percentages)

Area	1958	1957	Increase Tons	Increase Percent	Decrease Tons	Decrease Percent
Domestic beet	2,239,852	2,065,687	174,165	8.4		
Mainland cane	680,552	635,685	44,867	7.1		
Hawaii	630,175	1,036,763			406,588	39.2
Puerto Rico	823,034	912,571			89,537	9.8
Virgin Islands	6,093	14,753			8,660	58.7
Philippines	980,000	906,252	73,748	8.1		
Cuba	3,440,844	3,131,596	309,248	9.9		
Other foreign countries	281,215	218,110	63,105	28.9		
Total	9,081,765	8,921,417	160,348	1.8		
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	87,376	80,503	6,873	8.5		
Dominican Republic	87,766	62,598	25,168	40.2		
Mexico	66,423	44,786	21,637	48.3		
Nicaragua	16,697	10,477	6,220	59.4		
Haiti	7,240	6,567	673	10.2		
Netherlands	4,359	3,588	771	21.5		
China	4,249	3,494	755	21.6		
Panama	4,253	3,503	750	21.4		
Costa Rica	1,123	1,073	50	4.7		
Canada	766	652	114	17.5		
United Kingdom	636	533	103	19.3		
Belgium	221	245			24	9.8
British Guiana	102	84	18	21.4		
Hong Kong	4	7			3	42.9
Total	281,215	218,110	63,105	28.9		

LIQUID SUGAR

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Area	1958	1957	Increase Tons	Increase Percent	Decrease Tons	Decrease Percent
Cuba	7,947,192	7,967,117			19,925	.2
Dominican Republic	830,894	830,894				
British West Indies	0	0				

Table 23. -Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors, by States, April 1959

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweight, refined equivalent				
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	96484		4655		101139
ME	49010		1765		50775
MASS	390469		10822		401291
N H	28556				28556
R I	41791		2250		44041
VT	15100		10049		25149
TOTAL	621410		29541		650951
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	637934		60831		698765
N Y	1258797	1601	156922		1417320
PENN	729449	6291	260981		996721
TOTAL	2626180	7892	478734		3112806
N CENTRAL					
ILL	692957	698060	3600	9280	1403897
IND	252231	63460			315691
IOWA	55788	104616		600	161004
KAN	63333	71508			134841
MICH	234897	230339	30182		495418
MINN	49716	111940			161656
MO	239613	91349	24370	570	355902
NEBR	21535	81545		2308	105388
N DAK	833	22538			23371
OHIO	582230	83558	15260		681048
S DAK	2018	29041			31059
WISC	93335	133157		4910	231402
TOTAL	2288486	1721111	73412	17668	4100677
SOUTHERN					
ALA	243230				243230
ARK	76452	5000			81452
DEL	15365		850		16215
D C	41693		5838		47531
FLA	116043		194840	3816	314699
GA	421121		60150		481271
KY	171882		17825	713	190420
LA	298795		1165	2905	302865
MD	266885		51156		318041
MISS	171770			351	172121
N C	247314		116145		363459
OKLA	96067	17124			113191
S C	140167		11610		151777
TENN	280697		7656		288353
TEXAS	523919	114646	3960	1	642526
VA	158929		96321	1	255251
W VA	67520		3310		70830
TOTAL	3337849	136770	570826	7787	4053232
WESTERN					
ALASKA	4048	2475			6523
ARIZ	32762	18307			51069
CALI	526690	578498	15459	1100	1121747
COLO	6205	72713		2	78920
IDAHO	3427	19878			23305
MONT	633	21591			22224
NEV	5621	2973			8594
N MEX	11247	19041			30288
ORE	49790	61878			111668
UTAH	4827	45360			50187
WASH	53937	112867			166804
WYO	257	9105			9362
TOTAL	699444	964686	15459	1102	1680691
GRAND TOTAL	9573369	2830459	1167972	26557	13598357

Table 24.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by States, January-April 1959 and 1958

Thousands hundredweights, refined equivalent

State and region	Cane sugar refiners 1959	Cane sugar refiners 1958	Beet processors 1959	Beet processors 1958	Total all Primary Distributors 1/ 1959	Total all Primary Distributors 1/ 1958
New England	385	372			404	391
Maine	196	196			200	198
Massachusetts	1,608	1,597	*		1,647	1,637
New Hampshire	102	103			103	103
Rhode Island	158	161			166	172
Vermont	61	64			87	96
Total	2,510	2,493	*		2,607	2,597
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	2,312	2,209			2,541	2,418
New York	4,830	4,851	19	133	5,332	5,407
Pennsylvania	2,842	3,033	24	71	3,695	3,883
Total	9,984	10,093	43	204	11,568	11,708
North Central						
Illinois	2,109	2,120	2,223	2,221	4,363	4,422
Indiana	813	769	275	341	1,089	1,114
Iowa	161	211	370	366	539	599
Kansas	217	233	204	220	421	456
Michigan	879	858	821	609	1,761	1,549
Minnesota	143	180	456	502	599	690
Missouri	788	839	272	350	1,087	1,193
Nebraska	97	119	279	327	389	449
North Dakota	2	1	99	94	104	95
Ohio	2,142	2,057	325	354	2,494	2,443
South Dakota	7	10	85	93	92	104
Wisconsin	329	408	451	411	795	842
Total	7,687	7,805	5,860	5,888	13,733	13,956
Southern						
Alabama	823	845			830	854
Arkansas	269	319	21	17	290	336
Delaware	59	60			60	66
Dist. pf Columbia	152	156			174	174
Florida	468	432			1,181	1,214
Georgia	1,517	1,429			1,692	1,573
Kentucky	585	676	1	5	615	720
Louisiana	1,022	1,041			1,041	1,071
Maryland	981	1,047			1,106	1,185
Mississippi	580	699			584	700
North Carolina	904	949			1,143	1,207
Oklahoma	336	343	72	88	408	431
South Carolina	486	481			524	526
Tennessee	878	968			892	974
Texas	1,935	1,937	319	412	2,307	2,413
Virginia	568	599	8	1	838	831
West Virginia	252	258	1		266	279
Total	11,815	12,239	422	523	13,951	14,554
Western						
Alaska	12		8		20	
Arizona	108	99	72	67	180	166
California	1,886	1,506	1,973	2,219	3,897	3,756
Colorado	20	31	256	248	277	279
Idaho	11	13	70	71	82	84
Montana	5	6	86	87	91	93
Nevada	21	19	14	11	35	30
New Mexico	37	45	67	64	104	109
Oregon	160	153	193	209	361	379
Utah	18	25	161	143	179	168
Washington	164	200	372	376	558	615
Wyoming	2	2	30	32	32	34
Total	2,444	2,099	3,302	3,527	5,816	5,713
Grand total	34,440	34,729	9,627	10,142	47,675	48,528

1/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.
* Less than 500 cwts.

Table 25.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors, by States, calendar year 1958 (Revised June 1959)

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweight, refined equivalent				
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	1210723		58224	1440	1270387
ME	670156		11148		681304
MASS	4972902		134399	1090	5108391
N H	341793		400		342193
R I	507692		29837		537529
VT	237926		68581		306507
TOTAL	7941192		302589	2530	8246311
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	7171759		642483	2000	7816242
N Y	15464318	341828	1234836		17040982
PENN	9838453	175376	2517416	189	12531434
TOTAL	32474530	517204	4394735	2189	37388658
N CENTRAL					
ILL	7002276	9246471	105764	398424	16752935
IND	2855198	1193651	30055	3662	4082566
IOWA	638127	1525362	49521	633	2213643
KAN	773579	896768	2522	1183	1674052
MICH	2652298	2877391	244737	31930	5806356
MINN	461338	2076307	8894		2546539
MO	2930218	1300154	4416	10931	4245719
NEBR	361285	1150777	1804	4644	1518510
N DAK	4652	374420			379072
OHIO	6922801	1408845	202744	4237	8538627
S DAK	26044	377950	600		404594
WISC	1392038	1850323	8969	48180	3299510
TOTAL	26019854	24278419	660026	503824	51462123
SOUTHERN					
ALA	2919590			30430	2950020
ARK	1167397	44993	800	309	1213499
DEL	196077		14830	4	210911
D C	505230		110653		615883
FLA	1397417		1985924	128099	3511440
GA	4280681		538168	1520	4820369
KY	2332508	23699	70688	37625	2464520
LA	3645479		12960	95514	3753953
MD	3360231		430231	24	3790486
MISS	2275655		12187	6939	2294781
N C	3227215		754397	1	3981613
OKLA	1233498	327244	340	825	1561907
S C	1615258		178248		1793506
TENN	3379148		21130	35061	3435339
TEXAS	6361828	1448203	179953	96860	8086844
VA	2167861	700	818642	238	2987441
W VA	1051588	7450	83079		1142117
TOTAL	41116661	1852289	5212230	433449	48614629
WESTERN					
ARIZ	320331	219332			539663
CALI	6131917	9799477	138823	4460	16074677
COLO	102296	904587		1374	1008257
IDAHO	52206	319103			371309
MONT	22346	352080		1	374427
NEV	61321	40152			101473
N MEX	154791	223511			378302
ORE	639412	1008322	85350		1733084
UTAH	72057	609737		20	681814
WASH	727036	1655982	120514		2503532
WYO	7938	114018			121956
TOTAL	8291651	15246301	344687	5855	23888494
GRAND TOTAL	115843888	41894213	10914267	947847	169600215

Table 26.-Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane: N.Y. duty paid	Raw cane: World f.a.s. Cuba	Raw cane: Freight and insurance: Cuba to New York	Refined beet, quoted wholesale (gross) 1/: Eastern	Refined beet: Chicago-West	Refined beet: Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1954-58 monthly av.	6.13	3.73	0.42	8.53	8.46	8.73
1957 monthly av.	6.24	5.16	0.44	8.63	8.62	9.02
1958 monthly av.	6.27	3.50	0.36	8.61	8.68	9.13
1958						
June	6.27	3.42	0.36	8.65	8.85	9.20
July	6.28	3.50	0.35	8.65	8.85	9.20
August	6.28	3.46	0.36	8.65	8.85	9.20
September	6.37	3.48	0.35	8.65	8.65	9.20
October	6.47	3.41	0.38	8.65	8.65	9.20
November	6.35	3.42	0.39	8.65	8.65	9.20
December	6.44	3.64	0.39	8.65	8.65	9.20
1959						
January	6.15	3.27	0.38	8.79	8.79	9.20
February	5.99	3.11	0.36	8.65	8.65	9.20
March	5.84	3.05	0.37	8.58	8.57	9.14
April	5.92	2.88	0.41	8.45	8.40	9.00
May	6.30	2.94	0.43	8.58	8.46	9.05
Last 12-month av.	6.22	3.30	0.38	8.64	8.70	9.18

Year and month	Prices (continued) — Refined cane, quoted wholesale (gross) 1/: New York	Refined cane: Gulf	Refined cane: Chicago-West	Refined cane: Pacific Coast	Refined retail: U.S. average
	Cents per pound				
1954-58 monthly av.	8.90	8.73	8.67	8.82	10.76
1957 monthly av.	9.15	8.95	8.82	9.12	11.03
1958 monthly av.	9.27	9.08	8.89	9.21	11.26
1958					
June	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30	11.30
July	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30	11.34
August	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30	11.38
September	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.30	11.38
October	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.20	11.38
November	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.20	11.38
December	9.35	9.15	8.91	9.20	11.38
1959					
January	9.35	9.25	9.05	9.20	11.38
February	9.28	9.20	8.85	9.20	11.34
March	9.16	9.12	8.77	9.14	11.38
April	9.05	9.05	8.60	9.00	11.34
May	9.19	9.17	8.70	9.05	
Last 12-month av.	9.29	9.15	8.88	9.20	11.36 2/

1/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "freight prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances, if any. (For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9). 2/ 11-month average.

Table 27.-Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and month	Production: Cane sugar refiners	Production: Beet processors	Month-end stocks: Cane sugar refiners 1/	Month-end stocks: Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1954-58 monthly av.	507	168	269	824
1957 monthly av.	504	169	296	800
1958	517	187	267	835
1958				
June	539	54	270	704
July	597	31	278	508
August	587	16	272	282
September	567	104	245	174
October	556	601	247	583
November	467	630	273	1,066
December	505	460	262	1,232
1959				
January	464	156	295	1,283
February	429	49	320	1,232
March	513	22	340	1,098
April	536	31	365	977
May 2/	595	47	288	784
Last 12-month av.	530	183	288	827

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar. 2/ Preliminary.